

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.83 1906
INDEXED.
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ AUG 20 1920 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

Fruits, Shrubby, Etc.

*Grown by The Western Home Nursery,
J. W. Tackett & Sons, Proprietors,
Weatherford, Texas :- :- :-*

1906=7

CONTAINING INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS
FOR THE PROPER PLANTING AND CARE OF
TREES, BEST VARIETIES TO PLANT, ETC.

Terms, Shipping, Etc.

Cash With Order is required where parties are unknown. If goods are sent C. O. D., one-third the cost must be sent with the order, or satisfactory references furnished.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order, Express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. Don't send personal checks unless 15 cents is added to pay for collection.

To Secure Goods not wanted sent at once, send one-half the cost with the order, no reserve will be made otherwise.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee our trees, plants, etc., to be first-class in quality, health and condition, and true to name. If proven otherwise we will refund the cost of stock, or replace the same free.

Packing. We use the latest and best methods for packing and guarantee our goods to reach the purchaser's nearest shipping station in first-class condition.

Errors. We make mistakes, as does everyone, and we are anxious to have the opportunity to correct them. If, when you receive your stock, any of it is not satisfactory, write to us at once and we will make it right. Don't talk about the mistakes to your neighbors before you give us the opportunity of correcting them. We employ a double method of counting, to enable us to make no mistake in the number when packing. However, when so many hands are engaged, mistakes in the number do sometimes occur, but we always stand ready to correct such mistakes.

We Pay the Express Charges on all orders amounting to \$5.00 and over to any express office in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Shipping. Nursery stock should be shipped by express. The express rate is comparatively low on nursery stock and the goods will reach you without delay. Large amounts may be shipped by freight with safety to points where no transfers will have to be made in transit.

About Replacing Trees, Plants, Etc., That Die. Some Nurserymen who sell their goods from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than we sell, agree to replace all trees, plants, etc. that die the first year, but we give our customers the benefit of such exceptionally low prices that we cannot afford to do this when the stock is sold to "Tom, Dick and Harry," and we know nothing about the care that is being taken of the trees, plants, etc., after they leave our hands. However, where our customers will pledge themselves to follow, explicitly, the directions furnished them in catalogue or book of instructions, we will replace for **HALF PRICE** all that die the first year after planting, provided the goods are ordered direct from us and not through agents.

Instructions: A very large per cent. of the failures in fruit growing are due to parties not knowing how to set out and care for their trees, plants, etc. To enable our customers to be successful we give a book of instructions with each order. This, many times, will be worth half the value of your bill.

CATALOGUE

O F

Fruits, Shrubby, Etc.

*Grown by The Western Home Nursery,
Weatherford, Texas :- :- :-*



1906=7

1906:

C. M. SMITH, PRINTER,
Weatherford, Texas.

Introduction.



IN the preparation of this catalogue we have considered it of the greatest importance to give careful, truthful and impartial descriptions of the varieties of fruits herein listed, and we have not catalogued anything that has proved unsuccessful. It is our foremost intention at all times to furnish our customers with those varieties of fruits with which they will have success. In our experimenting with the many varieties of fruits we have spared no time, energy or means in securing all the new kinds of late introduction and have offered them to our customers accordingly as they have proved successful. During the past few seasons we have been experimenting with new varieties of fruits far more extensively than ever before, and we feel safe in saying that we are, with this catalogue, offering one of the best, if not the most valuable and most complete line of well selected varieties of nursery stock ever offered to the public. We have been experimenting in the fruit business in this country for twenty years, and offer the varieties mentioned in this catalogue as absolutely the most valuable for both hardiness and productiveness in the soil and climate of the Southwest of any varieties of fruits to be obtained anywhere.

Our methods of propagating are those practiced by the largest, most intelligent, and most successful nurserymen in the United States. We also use careful means in classing and grading our nursery stock, so that our customers will get exactly the grade of trees they order. We would advise you, therefore, to study the descriptions and preserve this catalogue, for it will prove a most valuable reference for horticultural work.

Read carefully the instructions under the heads of "PLANTING" and "CARING FOR TREES" and follow our advice as to best varieties, and there will be no legitimate excuse for your failing to grow plenty of fruit. If at any time you should desire any information concerning any special kind of fruit not mentioned in this catalogue, write to us and we will gladly answer you.

We thank our customers for their past patronage and favors, and hope to have a continuation of their business.

J. W. TACKETT & SONS.

Fruit Growing in Texas



Many people have deluded themselves by believing that Texas is not the place for fruit growing. They have become of this opinion because some have planted trees and have had poor luck: although, their failure was illegitimate and due to other causes than the demerits of our climate and soil. In many cases people have purchased their trees from distant states, thus, many times buying and planting varieties that were wholly of no value in this locality, and in other cases, even where they planted good varieties, they gave their trees no care, and for these reasons their efforts failed: yet, under many such cases the parties blame the nurserymen or say that the climate and soil of Texas will not permit of successful fruit growing. Still under these seeming disadvantages, energetic planters have clearly demonstrated the fact that Texas is second to no other state in the Union as a fruit producing state. It will probably be a surprise to some of the best citizens of this country to learn that Texas fruit has gained favor in the northern markets over the highly praised fruits of California and Georgia. The very great profits that have been derived from the wonderful crops of fruit during the past few seasons has been such an "eye-opener" to the agricultural classes of Texas that Texas is destined to be the leading fruit country of the United States. There are many fortunes for the agricultural people of Texas, and we should also say, of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, to be found only by the cultivation of well classified orchards. No farmer or fruit grower should become uneasy about an over production of fruit. The great masses of people in the northern cities who never have the opportunity of buying such luscious fruits as are produced in Texas, will, if the opportunity is afforded them, pay such handsome prices for our fine fruits that the profits will be so great that no farmer in the Southwest, who has suitable land, can afford to not grow fruit extensively.

Indeed, fruit trees do well in almost all localities in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, if only proper varieties are selected, planted properly, and afterwards cultivated and properly cared for. The dry climate of West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona has heretofore caused those sections to be classed as poor countries for fruit growing, but late experiments have proved differently. We have for

several years been experimenting with many and various kinds and varieties of fruits in order to select a line of varieties that would, without a doubt, succeed, and therefore, give satisfaction in these localities: and after thus testing many varieties, we confidently offer those listed in this catalogue as absolutely the best selections extant.

There is, however, one drawback to fruit growing in this country that has heretofore retarded the progress of the industry here as much, probably, as any other one thing; and that has been the somewhat uncertainty of fruiting caused by the early blooming of some trees. To avoid this difficulty we have exercised great care and energy in selecting those varieties that resist the frosts, and fruit most often. As a remuneration to our efforts along this line we have succeeded in finding some varieties that bear every year, which might with propriety be called frost proof: to which varieties we pay our highest respects at their respective places in this catalogue. Especially is this true of some of our varieties of Plums. Blackberries and Grapes, also, never fail to fruit. Due notice should be made of this when you are selecting fruits for your orchard, either for family use or for market.

Again, fruit trees bear younger in this country than in any other state in the Union. Planters here have the worth of their trees in fruit before the same kind of trees in other states come into bearing.

Peaches and Plums commonly bear nice lots of fruit the second summer after planting, that is, with one year's growth after planting; and in not a few instances do they bear a small amount of nice fruit the first summer after planting. Apple trees bear at from three to four years. The Keiffer Pear bears at three years old, and in a few cases some at two years: being the youngest Pear tree to bear, except Dwarf Pears, which bear at from two to three years. Other Pears bear at from four to six years old. Grapes and Blackberries bear nicely the second year. Strawberries frequently bear abundant crops the first year after planting, if planted in the fall.

This is certainly an inducement to persons to grow fruit in this country, who do not desire to wait "half a lifetime" for fruit after planting the trees.

Anyone who has land may have fruit the year round. It takes only a small cost, a little pains and industry. Just think of having plenty of fruit all the time! A family can raise on a small piece of land more than half the expenses of the table.

When to Plant.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our customers the importance of planting early in the winter. When you receive notice of the shipment of your trees, prepare your ground at once if you have not already prepared it, and when you receive them set them out at once. Then wrap them with something immediately to keep the rabbits from injuring them. Tree roots grow all winter, so early planting enables the trees to become well established before growing season, thus enabling the trees to stand the dry hot summer far better than if planted in the spring. Much harm has been done to the fruit growing industry by planters waiting till spring to set their trees. We would, however, advise planting in the late winter and early spring rather than to fail planting at all. You can with some safety plant as late as March 1, and in some late springs, as late as March 15. However, we urge our customers to plant before Christmas. November is by far the best month to plant.

How to Plant.

When you have prepared your ground well by breaking deep with a turning plow and have laid off the rows with a small shovel plow the proper width and have received your trees, dig a deep and wide hole at the proper place for setting the tree so that all the roots can stand out straight. Just before placing the tree in the hole take a sharp knife and trim the end of each root, always trimming from the underside of the root, then cut the top of one year old trees back from one-third to one-half taking care to cut the tree off just above, and very close to some good, strong buds on the main stock of the tree making a sloping cut from the opposite side of the top bud, and set the tree so the top bud will be on the southwest side of the tree. Two year old trees, that have no good strong fresh young buds on the main stock of the tree should be cut off at two or three buds out on each branch, thus leaving short stubby branches. By all means never set a tree without trimming both the roots and the top as herein directed. Set the tree or plant the same depth it stood in the nursery row: fill the hole with loose top soil, placing the dirt closely under the roots so as not to cram them

together, but do not put any rich manure around the roots. Then pour in enough water to wet thoroughly all the dirt stirred in setting the plant, then pull in loose dirt around the tree to finish filling the hole and to keep the ground from baking around the tree.

Leave the tree leaning slightly toward the southwest. After you have finished setting the trees you should haul manure and throw around on top of the ground about two or three inches deep for a radius of four feet around the tree, but do not place the manure touching the body of the tree. It is also of much importance to mulch the ground around the tree with straw or grass, to shade the ground around the tree during the summer.

Care of Trees.

One thing we wish to impress upon our customers is to cultivate your orchard land. More failures to fruit growers occur from lack of cultivation than from all other causes combined. You may just as well expect to grow a good crop of corn, cotton or vegetables without cultivating as a crop of fruit.

Plowing, hoeing and enriching are what your orchard needs and not so much rain. It is well to cultivate some small crop in your orchard: vegetables, potatoes or even cotton when the trees are young, but not corn; and by all means do not sow small grain of any kind among your trees, as is done by planters who are anxious to utilize every inch of land.

Prune peach and plum trees back every winter, cutting off one-third of the strong and one-half of the weak shoots of the last years growth. Keep all the sickly, drooping, injured limbs, and all limbs that tend to rub, cut off entirely. Cut back and trim out regularly, and annually, so as not to let the limbs get too long nor the tops too thick, so as to keep the trees from breaking down or rotting the fruit. Keep the tops headed close to the ground and well balanced so as to shade the body of the tree.

You should guard against the body of your trees being exposed to the hot summer sun on the southwest side which kill so many trees in this country.

Do not plow close enough to your trees to skin the limbs or tear up the small roots. Keep the weeds and grass hoed from under them. Keep your orchard land rich by spreading barn-yard manure broadcast

over the land and plowing it in with a turning plow, but plow shallow. More orchards die out from the like of cultivation and fertilization, and on account of the bodies of the trees being exposed to the hot summer sun than all the other causes combined. In fact, these are the principal causes. It would be hard to make your orchard land too rich or to cultivate it too well for good results. Pear trees and apple trees should not be pruned until they get to bearing well, except to cut the top limbs back to keep them from growing too high or to trim out where limbs cross and rub together.

It is of utmost importance that you follow these instructions if you wish to succeed in fruit growing.

If you grow fine fruit you must take care of your orchard. If you neglect the care of your orchard poor fruit will be the result.

We give some recipes for washes, etc., in the back of this catalogue which you should read.

Peaches.

In every list of fruit for Texas, peaches naturally come first. We have made a close study of peaches for Texas for many years, for this reason, we feel confident in offering the following lists as the best varieties for hardiness and productiveness in the southwest, and which are our favorite selections out of many varieties we have grown. Many varieties we have tried have proved to be unsatisfactory, and we have accordingly discarded them and have inserted into our lists only such varieties as have proven to be sure and profitable bearers. We sell as many peach trees as all other trees combined. This is due to the productiveness and extra value of this article of fruit above other fruits for our climate and soil. The exceedingly large crops of fruit the past few seasons proved the value of the peach crop.

Market Varieties.

We have for several years made a specialty of selecting and recommending those varieties of fruits most valuable for market. To supply this demand we propagate such varieties of peaches as Sneed, Arp Beauty, Slappy, Jackson, Elberta, Mamie Ross, Salway, Heath Cling, White English and Clauds Cling in large quantities, these being the leading market varieties. The Elberta is, however, the most popular peach grown, because of its being so highly favored in the northern markets. We grow as many Elberta trees as any other three varieties together.

For family use a large number of varieties should be planted.

Peach trees will grow and bear well in almost all kinds of soil in Texas that will produce a crop of corn or cotton, so by a careful selection of varieties from early to late, we may have fruit from May to November.

Plant peach trees 25 to 30 feet apart each way, so as to give room to cultivate both ways. Planters are many times too sparing with their land to get good results. Fruit to do well, must have good distance.

Standard List of Peaches.

Prices:

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
4-6 ft. 1 and 2 yr.	.20	\$2.00	\$14.00	\$100.00
3-4 ft. 1 yr.	.15	1.50	10.00	80.00
2-3 ft. 1 yr.	.12½	1.20	8.00	60.00
1-2 ft. 1 yr.	.10	1.00	6.00	40.00

VICTOR—This is the most handsome early peach we have ever fruited. Of early springs it ripens two weeks before Alexander. Of early springs Victor is the earliest to ripen of any now known. It originated in Smith county, thus being especially adapted to Texas climate. The tree fruits full, fruit medium to large in size, light cream color, streaked with red, semi-cling, flavor very fine, sub-acid, ripens well to the seed, tree very vigorous in growth, compact and well balanced.

SNEED—The fruit is of medium size, red one side and greenish white on the other, semi-cling, ripens ten days earlier than Alexander and better flavored, less inclined to rot, the best market sort of its season, to May 20 to 30.

ALEXANDER—Well known old standard, early peach, highly colored, deep red on one side, very juicy, good quality and tree of vigorous growth. Ripens from May 25 to June 10.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A new peach, having all the good qualities of the Triumph and none of its defects.

Its claims for preeminence are early maturity (it ripens with Triumph), early and abundant bearing, vigorous, symmetrical growth, hardy wood and fruit-buds; flesh uniformly yellow to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free, bright yellow color with lively red blush, and fine size (as large as Triumph). The quality is very fine, being more like a midsummer than a June Peach. It will supersede all the old June Peaches for market and home use.

TRIUMPH—A large yellow free-stone, mostly covered with dark red, most attractive early peach, will certainly become very popular as a market and family variety, ripens with Alexander, good flavor, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer, strong, vigor-

ous grower, bears very young, sometimes at one year old. May 25 to June 10.

MAMIE ROSS—Large, blush, white flesh, semi-cling, prolific and one of the best for family or market use. Ripens from June 15 to 25.

GOVERNOR HOGG—One of the very largest peaches grown, white, nearly covered with red the first cling-stone of the season to ripen, and of excellent quality. The original tree bore its first crop in 1893, and since that time has not failed to bear full crops annually: Ripens June 15 to 25.

GREENSBORO—Very large, white, pale red cheek, a fine, showy peach (nearly twice as large as Alexander), good quality, juicy, fine market variety, the finest of early peaches. Ripens with Alexander, May 25 to June 10.

CARMAN—Originated in Limestone county, Texas. Large, of fine appearance, good quality, firm, free from rot, creamy or light yellow color, almost covered with a deep blush, juicy, tender, with fine flavor highly praised as one of the most valuable of peaches, semi-cling, hardy in bloom. Ripens June 10 to 20.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Where it succeeds well it is exceedingly profitable: tender in bud, like the Crawford varieties: large yellow freestone. Ripens June 20 to 30.

FOSTER—Large: yellow: clear seed: very handsome: good bearer. This variety supersedes the Early Crawford, as it is much finer and more nearly certain to crop well. Ripens July 1 to 15.

FAMILY FAVORITE—Large: white: clear seed: red cheek, flesh white: sure bearer: seedling of the Chinese Cling. This variety is making a most favorable record everywhere. Ripens July 1 to 10.

GEN. R. E. LEE—Above medium: oblong: creamy white, with carmine wash: flesh very finely grained melting: very juicy and of high flavor: quality, the best: one of the most suitable varieties for canning: cling. July 10 to 20.

STUMP THE WORLD—Large: white, with bright red cheek: flesh white: juicy and of good flavor: stands carriage well: is a fine market variety: fine for table use: clear seed. July 20.

GREAT EASTERN—Large: white: clear seed: pin

on one side: fine for drying and table use, where a good clear seed is desired. Ripens July 25 to 30.

ELBERTA—Very large: yellow: clear seed, with red cheek: juicy and highly flavored: flesh yellow: free from rot: an excellent shipper, as it is firm for a clear seed. In the markets Elberta is the most highly prized of all peaches now in cultivation.

This peach has become so popular as a market peach that it needs very little recommendation. It is without a doubt considered the most valuable peach grown. July 25 to Aug 1.

STONEWALL JACKSON—Seedling of the Chinese Cling, but a better bearer: very large: white: red sided: fine for market and canning: tree is a splendid compact growth: cling. August 1 to 10. We have a four-year-old tree in our orchard from which we sold five bushels of fruit, realizing 4.00 from one small tree.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large: oblong: white, with pink cheek: a very pretty peach: highly flavored: cling. August 1 to 10.

CHILOW—(Elberta Cling). A seedling of Chinese Cling, but is a firm, yellow cling resembling Elberta.

The original tree stands near Austin, Texas, and has proved to be one of the hardiest and most valuable peaches grown. The fruit is as large as Elberta, of an enticing rich yellow color, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for its uniformity of size. Can be shipped in good condition from Texas to New York. While the meat is firm and skin tough, thus furnishing its valuable shipping qualities, yet it has good flavor and excellent qualities. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, and will make a world wide reputation. Ripens July 25 to August 10.

CHINESE CLING—Very large: greenish white, with pale red cheek: fine quality: specimens of them measuring 11 inches in circumference: usually a shy bearer. August 15 to 20.

WHITE ENGLISH—Large: white: fine flavor: small seed: one of the finest preserving and canning peaches grown: very firm and sweet: cling. August 25 to September 10.

HEATH CLING, (NEW)—The old standard Heath Cling and White English are known as one and the same peach, but we have introduced a new peach of White English type which ripens 15 days later than the old White English. For convenience we have

given it the name of Heath Cling, and consider it one of the most valuable peaches grown. Specially valuable for market. This peach should have been placed in the list of "New Peaches of Special Value," but we are so anxious for our customers to plant this peach in large quantities that we have decided to give them the benefit of this peach by putting it at the same very low prices of our standard list of peaches. This peach should be planted by the hundreds. In general character it is similar to White English, of which it is a seedling, but larger and of finer appearance; firm: flesh white, with red cheek; small seed. September 15 to October 1.

WONDERFUL—This is indeed, a wonderful peach.

Large; yellow; clear seed; fine quality; very hardy in bud, making a full crop nearly every year; one of the finest market peaches; firm and free from rot. September 10 to 15.

REED—Very large; yellow; cling; red blush; good flavor; fine for canning and market. September 20.

SALWAY—Large; round; dark yellow; of the Indian type; fine quality; clear seed. September 15 to 25.

HENRIETTA FREE—Fine; yellow; clear seed; good for family and market. Should not be overlooked in making your selection. September 10-20.

CROSBY—Medium to large; yellow, free-stone; fine flavor; very hardy and productive; said to stand cold 10 degrees below zero; valuable. August.

HENRIETTA—Large yellow; crimson cheek; showy; very productive; cling stone. September 15-25.

NIX'S OCTOBER—Large; white, pale red cheek; good bearer, free-stone. October 10 to 25.

GARFIELD—Medium, white; red cheek; bears very young; a splendid cling. October 10 to 15.

STINSON'S OCTOBER—Cling; large, creamy white with pale blush on one side; juicy and of good quality; an excellent peach. October 1 to 10.

New Peaches of Special Value.

The above standard list of peaches is good enough for all practical purposes, but many orchardists being somewhat amateurs themselves, have a desire to secure all the new varieties of rare value and thus be among the leaders in fruit growing by experimenting some for themselves. To satisfy this desire, and, also at same time to furnish our customers with the

latest introduction of new peaches of specially fine qualities and extraordinary value, we have secured propagating wood of all the finest varieties of tested kinds, and accordingly offer the following list as being second to no other list of varieties to be had anywhere. Don't mistake yourselves by thinking you can get newer and finer fruits anywhere. This list is the cream of peach culture. If you want something really fine and above the ordinary, varieties that you can safely rely on being the newest and finest to be had, buy these varieties.

Prices.

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100
4-6 ft. 1 and 2 yr.	.30	\$3 00	\$18 00
3-4 ft. 1 yr.	.25	2 35	16 00
2-3 ft. 1 yr.	.15	1 50	10 00

SLAPPY.—We were surprised last June to notice on the northern markets a remarkably large and handsome yellow freestone Peach, such as heretofore we had seen only in August or the last of July. We found this to be the Slappy, a new peach from Georgia. We are propagating heavily of this variety and give its description as we have received it: The earliest and handsomest freestone Peach grown: ripens at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches. a thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot usually caused by too much rain, no better shipper yet introduced, ripens thoroughly to the seed, very sweet, yellow flesh, color, a clear golden yellow with dark shades, a beauty. The secret of successful Peach growing depends upon the selection of varieties for planting. The Slappy ripens from June 15 to July 1, is over and your money made before the general crop comes." Best Peach of its season: free. 50 cts each, \$5 per dozen.

ARP BEAUTY.—East Texas is one of the best peach growing districts in the world. Thousands of acres are being planted to Elbertas there. Arp Beauty now comes forward as a rival to Elberta, and is being planted there as fast as trees can be propagated. It is claimed to be the same size, color, quality and character of Elberta and three or four weeks earlier. The value of this as a family or market Peach will be easily seen, and no other statement will be neces-

sary to place it at the head of the list of good peaches. 50c each. \$5. per dozen.

GUINN.—East Texas, with Cherokee county at the center, is probably the best Peach country in the world. Yet the growers there who have tested most of the varieties in cultivation, grow only a few varieties. Next to Elberta, Mamie Ross and Arp Beauty, they are beginning to plant all they can grow of the Guinn, a native seedling of that section, which is of large size, and becomes a very bright red color long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft. It ripens between Alexander and Elberta. 50c each. \$5. per dozen.

GOVERNOR LANHAM.—Introduced by F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, who says of it: "This is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest Peaches I have ever seen. The trees bear full of extra large Peaches when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta, and the yellow and red is even brighter than the shadings on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta, but is a cling, and the yellow flesh is very firm and will ship to any market. It originated from seed right here in Austin. I have never taken greater pleasure in introducing any new fruit." \$1.

ALMENA HART CLING—Tackett's No. 2—A new and valuable peach originating in the yard of Mr. D. M. Hart, Jr., a merchant of Weatherford, and is named after his daughter, Miss Almena. For flavor this peach is unexcelled. Ripens about August 15. Is a cling; highly colored, being a pinkish white. Its flesh is creamish white, red next to seed. Parties planting small family orchards in garden or yard could not do better than plant Almena Hart. Mr. Hart says of it:

" 'Almena Hart Cling' is a strong competitor for the mid-summer trade. Having noticed closely the good qualities of this new peach for the last five years, I claim for it:

1. It is thoroughly tested as to size of fruit, time of ripening and sureness of crop.
2. It is of excellent flavor, and has no superior for canning purposes.
3. It brings the top price always, coming in from middle of August to 1st of September when fruit is always in demand." 50c. each.

CLOUD'S CLING (New White English) Tackett's No. 3.—This peach was first fruited, recently, by Mr.

A. Cloud, who lives five miles from Weatherford, and is considered in this locality the finest type of White English so far introduced. We, as the first nurserymen to catalogue it, recommend it to be equal to Elberta in value as a market variety. The Peach is extraordinarily large, and is more nearly round than old White English, rich creamy color, flesh firm and sweet, small seed. The tree in general character is the same as old White English. September 1 to 15.

BAUCOM, Tackett's No. 4—In this peach we feel safe in asserting that we have the finest September peach of its kind so far introduced. Mr. John Baucum, near Weatherford, brought us some buds of a very fine seedling peach growing on his farm, and we propagated some of the trees to test them. The experiment has proved so highly satisfactory that we offer it with great confidence in its merits. Large brownish yellow mixed with Indian blood. A clear seed. One of the finest flavored of all peaches. Shape, nearly round, slightly ridged on one side. An excellent variety for garden orchards. Ripens September 1 to 15.

WEAVER—Another native peach introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says that during the nine years he has known it, it has not failed to bear. A yellow cling overspread with red, often measuring nine or ten inches: flesh very yellow and very firm: of very best quality. September 1 to 15. He sold 3,000 trees to Mr. Falkner, the great fruit grower of Waco, who says it has paid him more per tree than any other peach. 50 cts. each: \$5 per dozen.

PHILIP HORTON—Another East Texas peach that is being planted extensively and is probably the best late peach grown. Very large, some specimens weighing nearly a pound: yellow, fine flavor, and the tree is enormously productive. Col. Bonner, the introducer, says the parent tree has borne as many as eight bushels of fine fruit in one season. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY—This is one of the most valuable late yellow freestone peaches in cultivation. In the section where it originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality, while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm and of

excellent flavor: perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthews's Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

— WHITE INDIAN CLING—A white peach of the Indian type. Medium size, very abundant bearer of very best flavor, and one of the surest bearers in cultivation, as the parent tree has borne almost every year for about twenty years. 50c. each. \$5 per dozen.

— B. B. CANNON—We have propagated this peach from a tree growing in the garden of B. B. Cannon, of Weatherford. It has created unusual interest among fruit growers of Parker county. Its season of ripening is rather late, but where proper care is given it this makes it far more valuable because it comes at a time when there are few peaches to be had, and so fine as this variety. It ripens September 15 to October 1: is a fine reddish-yellow cling: unusually large: flesh firm and juicy: flavor excellent. Don't fail to plant this peach.

✓ BARNES—A fine, very late yellow cling of Indian type. Originated in Bell county, Texas, by Barnes Parker. October.

— BELL OCTOBER—Large, rich yellow, red cheek, freestone, of finest quality. Originated by Hon. C. C. Bell, of Denton county, Texas.

Apples.

Many people have believed that this fruit is a failure in the Southwest, but late examples have proved that such is not true. However, apples will not grow on all the different kinds of soil in this country. More judgment is required in apple culture than any other fruit. In apple culture two things are indispensably necessary, viz: First, selecting the correct varieties, and secondly, you must plant these varieties on suitable soil. More failures have occurred to apple culture by planting this fruit on the wrong kind of soil than from all other causes combined. Apples must be planted on deep sandy loam, or black sticky creek land. Moisture is what they need without which they will not grow.

Apples, are like all other fruits, some varieties that

do well in other states are of no value in this section. Hence we have taken great care in selecting those varieties that have been tried and we know to do well here. We guarantee the following list of varieties to be the best for the Southwest.

We wish to impress upon our customers the importance of planting apples. Much money can be made growing apples in this section. There are hidden fortunes lying in the soil of many farms of the Southwest, to be found only by the cultivation of this fruit. We warn our customers to not be deluded by the current statement that apples are not a success here. Follow the foregoing directions and plant proper varieties and we will assure you success.

Plant apple trees 25 feet each way.

Again we wish to call the attention of our customers to our manner of propagating apple trees. Much has been said by some few nurserymen of the United States concerning "whole root" and "piece root" grafting of apple trees. Some very few nurserymen have been so unscrupulous as to claim they had a patent on the "whole root process." Many good, honest and earnest planters have been badly misled by the false arguments in support of this scheme that is without foundation. However, we are frank to state that there is much truth in the statement that "whole root" trees do best in the dry climate of the Southwest; although most all nurserymen propagate only "piece root" or "cut root" apple trees. They do this in order to grow a "cheap" tree, for a demand for "cheap" trees has been created. Nearly all other kinds of trees are propagated on the "whole root" or the established stock as they came from the seed. To approach as nearly as possible to perfection with our apple trees, as well as with all other trees, we bud them almost entirely on the established seedlings as they come from the seed. By this means our apple trees have fine, well branched roots, a thing that is indispensably necessary in the somewhat drouthy soil of the Southwest. We guarantee our trees to have better roots than most trees purchased from distant nurserymen. We are especially anxious to correspond with parties who contemplate planting apple trees extensively.

Standard List of Apples.

Prices :

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	.20	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	.15	1 50	10 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft., 1 year old	.10	1 00	7 50	60 00

RED JUNE—Small, red, oblong, good for market and table use; one of the most valuable for planting in the South. June 15 to 25.

EARLY HARVEST—Vigorous, abundant bearer, large, yellow, good for table use. June 20.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, red, sub-acid, productive in Texas, fine for home and market. July 15.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; good for cooking and market. July 10 to 20.

SUMMER QUEEN—Good bearer, a fine market apple, large, yellow, juicy. July 20 to 30.

YELLOW HORSE—Old reliable, sub-acid, fine bearer, good cooking. Summer.

BUCKINGHAM—Very large, flat, yellow, with red side; fine flavor, fine for market, good bearer, one of the finest apples grown in Texas. August 25.

BELL FLOWER—Very large, yellow, juicy, fine flavor, tree a thrifty grower. September 10 to 15.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Red striped, fine bearer, large, good quality, fruits young. September 10.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—One of the Russian varieties, bears very young, sometimes at two years old; large, clear pale yellow, fine quality. July 25 to August 10.

RED ROMANITE—Medium size, red, good quality, bears well. October 10.

BEN DAVIS—Large, showy, hardy, vigorous grower, fine bearer, red striped, good keeper, good market. October.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Improved Wine Sap, vigorous grower, abundant bearer, medium, dark red, excellent for market. Late.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large, dark red, of fine quality, good keeper. Late.

WINE SAP—Medium, finest quality, bright red, will keep till March. October.

SHOCKLEY—Small, light red, fine for cooking, a sure bearer, excellent for winter keeping.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, stripped, handsome; tender, firm and highly flavored, tree very productive. good grower. August 1.

JONATHAN—Beautiful bright red, fine for market, good grower, very prolific. A fine late apple.

HUBBARD—This remarkable apple originated in Van Zandt county, and is considered in that locality the finest apple so far grown in Texas. The apples are large, rich yellow, and look like large oranges hanging on the tree. One of the finest for market. Good quality, prolific, hardy. Should be planted by every apple grower. August.

GANO—This apple is becoming very popular and is a great improvement on the old Ben Davis. For hardiness and productiveness it possesses all the rare merits of Ben Davis, and for market it is much finer on account of its rich dark color. Praised very highly by extensive apple growers.

TEXAS RED—A native of East Texas, and is the most highly esteemed fall and winter apple grown in that section. Large, striped, fine, excellent keeper.

Special List of Apples.

Fruit growers who have been interested in apple culture are anxious to secure the new, finest varieties of special value which are especially adapted to the soil and climate of the southwest. Parties desiring apples of extraordinary value should plant the following varieties :

Prices:

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet	.25	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet	.20	2 00	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet	.15	1 50	10 00	80 00

ALEXANDER—Very large, conical, striped, vigorous, productive. July.

MRS. RYAN—New, of Georgia origin. A very large apple of finest quality. Bright red all over. Excellent tree, prolific. Fruit hangs on remarkably well without dropping or rotting. August.

RUTLEDGE—This variety originated in Travis county, Texas. Tree vigorous and productive, fruit

large, handsome, richly striped, resembling the Missouri Pippin somewhat, and is of still finer quality than that splendid variety, it ripens shortly after the Ben Davis. In this, we believe we have one of the most valuable of all Southern apples.

BISMARCK—A new apple from New Zealand. Very large, handsome, red, fine quality. It is creating a sensation, as it bears at two years old and regular crops each year thereafter. It seems to stand any kind of climate.

BANANA PIPPIN—This is an apple of unusual value. Ripens early, June 1-10, and is the most prolific bearer of any apple we know. The tree from which we propagate these trees has been bearing in our test orchard for four years, and has never failed to yield an abundant crop of fine apples. The fruit is of greenish-yellow when ripe, is sweet and mellow; finest flavor of summer apples. Parties planting this apple will always receive more than value for cost and care of tree. We recommend it highly to all lovers of apples.

GANO, (renamed by some Black Ben Davis)—This apple is becoming very popular and is a great improvement on the old Ben Davis. For hardiness and productiveness it possesses all the rare merits of Ben Davis, and for market it is much finer on account of its rich dark color. Praised very highly by extensive apple growers.

CHAMPION—A very valuable apple for this section. Free, vigorous and productive; fruit large, handsome; color, beautiful red; fine shipper, an excellent eating apple, good keeper. Ripens October.

Pears.

Pears are among the most valuable fruit grown. Valuable for both family and market. The Kieffer should be planted more extensively than others, being by far the most valuable pear grown in the southwest. Pears grow well on any land that will make good corn and cotton.

Plant pears 25 feet each way.

Prices Except Where Noted.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
5-7 ft. 2 yr. large	.40	\$4 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
4-5 ft. 1 and 2 yr.	.25	2 50	20 00	150 00
3-4 ft. 1 yr.	.20	2 25	17 50	125 00
2-3 ft. 1 yr.	.15	1 50	10 00	80 00

WILDER—Small, light red, fine quality, bears young, early. June 15 to 25.

BARTLETT—An old standard pear, large, bell shaped, fine flavor, inclined to blight. August.

SUGAR—Small, sweet, bell shaped, a fine early pear. June 25.

LE CONTE—Large, white, bell shaped, very prolific when not killed by frost, rather tender, too much so to be real successful in this country. August.

GARBER—Large, dark yellow, fair quality, tree healthy, next to the best pear for this country. September.

KIEFFER—A very fine large yellow pear, firm flesh, very abundant bearer, most suitable for preserving, excellent market variety. Every fruit grower should plant at least one-third of his pear orchard of Kieffer. It is the finest pear grown in Texas. Must be gathered and stored away in dark dry place ten or fifteen days to mellow before good to eat "out of hand." Keeps exceedingly well. October.

ALAMO, Price 50c. each—This new pear was originated by A. L. Bruce, of Grayson county, Texas. The tree is so far free from blight, the severe disease which kills nearly all varieties of pear trees in the South. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears young. The fruit is large and of brownish-yellow color, ripens early. Considering the fact that there are so few varieties of pears which are of any value in this county, Alamo is a valuable addition to any list of new fruits.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf pears are desirable on account of their early bearing. Will bear in from 2 to 3 years after planting. Excellent for novelties and for fruiting, can be planted 10 to 15 feet apart.

Prices :

2 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen:

HOWEL—Large, yellow, best quality. September.

DUCHESS—Pale yellow, large, good quality. August and September.

Plums.

Plums are among the most successful fruits in this country, that is, if proper varieties are planted. In fact, the largest per cent. of the varieties of fruit that we term "frost proof" is to be found among the plums. We have succeeded in discovering several varieties of this fruit which bear regular and abundant crops of fruit every year, not being at all effected by the late spring frosts so common to this locality. Our Eagle, Golden Beauty and Irby September bore heavy crops of fruit in 1898 and 1899, when all other fruits except grapes and berries were killed. However, most of Japan varieties, like peaches, get killed sometimes by late frosts.

Plant plums 25 feet each way.

Plums do well in any kind of soil that will make good corn and cotton.

Prices of Standard List.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	.25	\$2 50	\$18 00	\$150 00
3 to 5 ft., 1 yr. old	.20	2 00	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft., 1 yr. old	.15	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 to 2 ft., 1 yr. old	.10	1 00	8 00	60 00

WILD GOOSE—Above medium, somewhat oblong, bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality, cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and profitable market fruit. Shy bearer unless fertilized.

ABUNDANCE (Botan)—Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, apricot flavor, quite firm, skin tough, cling-stone, quality best, seed large, carries well to distant markets. Maturity, June 25 to July 5.

BURBANK—In general characteristics resembles the Abundance. Color cherry red, mottled yellow, shape more nearly round.

WICKSON - Of all plums fruited with us the Wickson is one of the finest. It is a Japan cross between the Kelsey and Burbank. We have seen one-year-old trees that bore heavy crops. Some of the plums measured six inches in circumference. Five choice specimens fill a quart jar. It is productive almost to

a fault. The fruit is obconical in shape, of rare beauty: color, glowing carmine; firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens in July.

IRBY—Prized very highly in eastern Texas. Medium, round, red. September. It never fails to bear. Frost proof.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Medium, yellow, round, flesh firm, flavor good, when ripe must be gathered and stored away in a dark, dry place two or three days to mellow to be good to eat, when the quality is exceedingly fine. A fine plum for canning and preserving. A late bloomer and sure bearer. Should be in every collection. September 1. Frost proof.

EAGLE—(The everbearing plum.) The fruit is medium and perfectly round, flesh yellow, skin at first yellow, changing as it ripens into a beautiful bright red, making altogether a strikingly handsome fruit. In flavor it is entirely distinct, being sweet, juicy and unusually pleasing. Generally pronounced by those who try it to be the finest plum they ever tasted. For cooking it is far superior to nearly all plums in the South. It is the longest keeping plum we know. Ripening in our hottest weather, it keeps perfectly sound twelve days after being gathered. If shipped to a cooler climate it would probably keep three or four weeks. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, begins to bear the second season after planting, and will probably bear every year as long as it lives. It begins to ripen June 28 and continues to August 28, thus bearing through a period of seventy-two days, or more than ten weeks. When the fruit in the top of the tree is ripe, that on the lower branches is only half grown. The Eagle is a fine fertilizer for other varieties of plums. We notice that our Wild Goose Plums growing near the Eagles, produce finer and heavier crops of fruit than they do anywhere else in the orchard.

This plum is especially valuable for market, not on account of its size, but on account of its hardiness and productiveness. Six years ago we sold Mr. W. S. Fondren, of Whit, some Eagle Plum trees, and he recently stated to us that he sold \$10 worth of plums from one tree.

The tree is perfectly hardy. The severe freeze of February, 1899—12 degrees below zero—killed the twigs of some peach trees, but the Eagle was not

affected in the least, and bore a full crop of fruit that year.

We have tested and heretofore catalogued other varieties, such as Red June, Hale, Robinson, Rowlett, Desoto, Satsuma, Climax, Willard, Kelsey, Red October and others, but they have proved either inferior to the above, or have proved unsuccessful in this locality.

New Plums--Special List.

The most wonderful developments are being made in plum culture of any fruit now in existence. Only a few years ago fruit growers had no thought of ever being able to secure a succession of fine plums, ripening from May till October. Only a few varieties of the Chickasaw type were then cultivated, which varieties have since been almost entirely discarded. This fruit seems to be a better subject for improvement than any other fruit now grown. Expert orchardists have been so energetically working at the improvement of this fruit, that they have succeeded in securing a succession of very highly prized varieties, ripening from early till late, the same as peaches and apples. Some varieties that have been originated bear fruit almost as large as a common peach. If the same improvement that has been made in this fruit during the last few years continues for a few years, plums will rank in size with peaches. It is our prediction that in a score of years, plums will be the most highly prized fruit in cultivation, the peach not excepted. It is, in our estimation, the most valuable fruit grown, especially for market orchards. It is no uncommon thing to get from \$4 to \$8 worth of plums from one tree, and in some cases we have known \$10 worth to be sold from a single tree. Parties intending to grow fruit for market should not fail, by any means, to plant plums on a large scale.

It is of much importance, however, to plant proper varieties of plums. Some plums that do well in other climates are of no value in this country.

In the following list we pride ourselves with having the finest varieties of late introductions now offered. We guarantee these varieties to be the most successful to plant in the Southwest.

Prices of Special List.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	.35	\$4 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
3 to 4 ft., 1 year old	.25	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft., 1 year old	.20	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 to 2 ft., 1 year old	.15	1 50	10 00	80 00

MCCARTNEY—Very valuable because it is large, very early, a native of Texas and well suited to this climate. Fruit large, oblong, pure yellow, ripens the latter part of May or early June, according to location. Tree a strong, shapely grower, and bears enormous crops when very young.

BARTLETT—A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Said to have exactly the quality, flavor and fragrance of the Bartlett pear, but the Bartlett plum is so much superior to the pear that no one will ever eat the pear if this plum is at hand. Fruit turns to deep crimson when fully ripe. Light salmon colored flesh.

AMERICA—"The fruit of America is larger than the average Japan plum, and much larger than popular American varieties, such as Robinson, Wild Goose, Marianna and others. The glossy, coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any plum. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious, so good that those who do not like most plums call for 'more' and keep right on eating Americas. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank or Robinson, and is a splendid keeper."

DORIS—One of Mr. Burbank's latest introductions. The tree is a very hardy and thrifty grower. In shape and size the fruit is like a large Botan, but is of a darker color. It is decidedly earlier than Botan, and every plum from the first ripe to the last is superlatively sweet. The skin is very thin, but as strong as linen paper. It colors before ripe and will keep two weeks after being gathered. Almost free from rot. June 1 to 10.

GOLD—A very highly prized plum. Large, yellow, productive, of the Japan type. Has created much attention where it has been fruited. Most too much inclined to rot.

SHIRO—The tree resembles Doris in growth, both being the most thrifty growers in nursery or orchard. The fruit is as large as an egg and similar in shape. The color is a pure yellow, which color they assume two weeks before they are ripe. The quality is

scarcely above the ordinary, but their size and appearance will make them sell on any market. Specimens of Shiro have been pulled and kept perfectly sound for three weeks and would have sold on any stand. Ripens in July.

NORMAND—Considered among the best Japan plums, tree stocky, vase shaped in growth, exceedingly prolific, fruit large, golden, broad heart shaped, meaty, firm, sweet, rich flavor, stone small, nearly free. July.

MILTON—One of the earliest varieties to ripen for a good sized plum. Large, dark red, splendid quality, tree healthy, spreading growth. Ripens a few days before Wild Goose.

GONZALES—This is a new plum introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey, of Austin. We have some two-year-old trees in our orchard which are literally loaded with fruit this year.

We copy Mr. Ramsey's description :

"Fruit as large as a large Botan or Abundance, and of nearly the same shape. Color a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose with firmness and flavor of a Japan plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. I kept some fruit in good condition for a week after it was ripe, in a drawer in my desk. It ripens June 15 to 20."

Apricots.

The apricots has long been classed as one of the unprofitable fruits for the Southwest. Many varieties are unsuccessful here because of their blooming so early and getting killed by freezes. However, if the proper varieties are selected, they can be grown very successfully. They should be planted on upland or where they have good winter protection. Treat apricots same as peaches. For good results apricots should not be cultivated after three years old.

The following are the most successful :

Prices :

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	.30	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 to 5 ft.	.25	2 50	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	2 00	15 00

BUDD—(Russian). A very remarkable variety in many respects, almost white, dashed with carmine, flesh white, sweet and juicy. June.

MOOREPARK—One of the largest, yellow with red cheek, firm and juicy with a rich flavor, grows well, very productive. June.

CLUSTER—Introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey, who describes it as follows: Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old, of beautiful symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy, an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late, has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30.

EARLY ROYAL—Large, excellent, one of the best, grown extensively in California, fine quality. June 1.

ALEXIS—Large, yellow, one of the best, good grower, good bearer early. May 20.

Cherries.

While cherries are generally considered as being a rather uncertain fruit, we offer two varieties which are very successful. We propagate them on the French Mehaleb cherry root, which makes them more successful than they used to be. Should be planted on deep moist soil.

Prices :

	Each	Per 12
4 to 6 feet 1 and 2 year	.35	\$8 00
3 to 4 feet 1 year	.25	2 50

EARLY RICHMOND—An old, popular, reliable variety, medium, dark red, very productive. June 1.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Similar to Early Richmond, larger, bright red, later.

Figs.

We have the finest fig we have ever seen. It is the only kind that fruits well in this latitude. It is large and possesses the very best of eating qualities. The

plant is a good grower and bears a full crop every year. It is the only fig that bears a full crop in summer after the top has been killed by frost the winter previous.

Plant them in good, rich, moist soil, six feet apart each way. Cover the ground around them with straw in the summer. While it is not absolutely necessary to protect the tops from being killed in winter to insure a crop, it would greatly increase the results to do so. Follow these directions and it will be agreeably surprising at the amount of figs that can be grown.

Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA—Large, yellowish, white, beautiful, very productive, fine flavor.

Quinces.

Quinces have never been extensively planted in Texas, yet the finest, probably, in the world, are raised at El Paso and along the Rio Grande. They should be planted on deep, strong, moist soil, and need thorough culture, vigorous pruning and a free use of fertilizers.

We recommend only one variety.

Price 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

ORANGE—Large, yellow.

Soft Shell Almonds.

The Almond grows well in all parts of Texas, but on account of its early blooming it is very unreliable, except in the western and southwestern part of the state. Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Mullberries.

The mulberry tree is very profitable, both for shade and for fruiting. The fruit is highly prized by many people for pies, etc., as well as for eating "out of hand." It is very profitable as poultry and hog feed. Also for fence posts, etc. It would be well to plant this tree quite extensively. Every fruit grower should have at least a few trees on his place.

Prices :

	Each	Per 12
5 to 8 feet	.25	\$2 50
4 to 5 feet	.20	2 00

HICKS' EVERBEARING—A handsome, upright and rapid grower, very abundant and continuous bearer, furnishes fruit for three months, the best of all varieties for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries.

We have other varieties of mulberries, but Hicks' is the best.

Japanese Persimmons.

The fruit is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color, in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato. It begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected. The fruit is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor, and is certainly far richer than the American persimmon.

Price 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Grapes.

Grape culture in the Southwest is receiving more attention every year. Grapes are a very profitable fruit and should be grown by every one who has even a small amount of land. Many varieties do well here, while there are many that are failures, therefore much caution should be used in the selection of varieties.

Plant grapes eight feet apart in rows, rows nine feet apart. Cut the tops back nearly to the ground, letting only one or two branches grow the first year. When the length of vine desired for fruiting is grown, cut back in the winter all new growth to within two to three buds of the last year's growth. A post may be set by each vine, and the vine tied up to the post, but the best method is to grow them on a trellis. A good trellis may be arranged by setting a row of posts with the grape row and stretching two or three wires on the row of posts. Let only one or two vines grow, keeping all suckers and sprouts pulled off for about three feet high, then let the branches run each way on

the wire. After a start has thus been made and trunk formed, prune every winter for a crop of grapes by allowing one vine to grow at each joint, cutting back as stated above, to within two or three buds of the last year's growth.

The following are the most valuable varieties for Texas :

Prices :

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 strong 1 and 2 year vines	.15	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$65 00
No 2 good growth 1 year vines	.10	1 00	8 00	50 00

DELAWARE—Bunches small, compact, berry small, round, light red, very sweet. One of the very best eating and market grapes, and generally esteemed as the standard of quality among native grapes. Should be planted very extensively. July.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium, berry large, round, black, flesh pulpy and of medium quality, vine hardy and moderately prolific. On account of its size and earliness it is a very desirable grape. July 1.

IVES' SEEDLING—Bunches and berries medium, black, good flavor, good grower. July 1.

CONCORD—Old standard, has long been valued on account of its extreme hardiness, productiveness and adaptability to almost any soil, climate and condition. Berry large, black, good quality. July 25.

GOETHE—Bunches medium to large, berries large, pinkish green, fine quality, very sweet, a good arbor grape. One of the most valuable grapes grown. August.

HERBEMONT—Bunches large, compact, berries small, black, very juicy, highly flavored, fine for wine, one of the most hardy grapes grown, strong grower, very fine for harbor, does well on most any class of soil. September 1.

NIAGARA—White, bunch and berry large, fine flavor, very showy, as hardy and productive as the Herbemont. One of the most profitable grapes grown. Fine for market; should be in every vineyard. August.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin, quality good, an excellent early table or market grape, vigorous grower.

BLACK SPANISH—Bunch large, compact, berry of medium size, black, round, with but little or no pulp, productive, vigorous grower, fine arbor grape. Little inclined to rot. September 1.

LINLEY—Fine large red grape, bunches large, good grower, fine quality. August.

AGAWAM—Red, bunches large, berries very large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor, pulp soft, a very vigorous grape, of the Rogers class.

CHAMPION—One of the earliest, bunches medium, berries large, round, blue black, vine healthy and vigorous. June 25.

New Grapes.

TEXAS QUEEN—

Mr. R. Phillips, of Baird, Texas, wrote us several times about a very fine new grape he had found on his place, stating that he had grown the grape for eight years and that it had proved to be something extraordinary. We requested him to send us some samples of the grape when ripe. In August we received from him several bunches of as fine grapes as we ever saw. The grape was a dark wine color, and upon examining them carefully we found them to possess the following merits: Bunches large and compact, and were ripened evenly over the bunch. The skin was thin, yet tough enough to stand shipping well. The seed are very small and few in number. The berries are almost seedless. The flavor is fine, and the vine very productive. The grape, when eaten, does not leave the burning effect in the mouth so commonly left by other grapes.

This grape is thoroughly adapted to the climate of West Texas and will prove a wonderful success in this section, being well suited to our dry, hot climate and at the same time possesses the rare merits of the more delicate varieties in more moist climates. This is a remarkable grape and should be planted by every grower.

The following is the description as given by Mr. Phillips :

“I have been raising this grape for eight years and have thoroughly tested it and find that it stands the climate all right. It has never mildewed or rotted on the vine and is one of the finest table varieties, as well as a good shipping grape.

“Bunch large and compact, shape of berry, oval;

size $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, an average berry; color, dark wine; pulp, brittle; skin, thin; seed very few; flavor fine; very productive; ripens about August 15; does not burn the mouth."

WHITE SEEDLESS GRAPE—

For a number of years we have had a demand for a seedless grape but have, until now, been unable to supply this demand. Last year we secured some of this remarkable grape from a friend of ours near Cisco, where the vine had proved to be extremely hardy and productive. It seems to be well adapted to the dry climate of West Texas. As an arber grape it has few or no superiors. The vines we planted in our vineyard last season made immense growth, proving it to be a rapid grower. Its fruit is superb. bunches large; berries large, white, and of excellent flavor. Combining the hardiness of this grape, its excellent quality of fruit, together with the fact that it is seedless, makes it a most remarkable and valuable grape. Try it and be convinced. As our stock is limited this year, we make the price \$1.00 each.

Blackberries.

Blackberries are one of the most successful fruits grown in the Southwest. They make a good crop every year, matters not how cold the winter or how late the frost. For commercial orchards the blackberry is one of the most paying fruits. On account of the vines occupying such a small amount of ground they can be easily and profitably grown in small orchards and gardens.

Plant blackberries in row 8 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. After setting, cut the vines off even with the top of the ground. Cultivate well in spring and summer. Top them in the summer to make them bunch. Pull out all of the old last year's growth each winter.

Price 40 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thousand, unless otherwise noted.

DALLAS—The best and most prolific blackberry grown in the South. Vine hardy and thrifty, berry large and fine flavor. A native of Texas. Well adapted for the dry climate of the Southwest. Should be in every selection. June 1 to 15.

STONE'S HARDY—Very hardy, upright grower, berry large, fine flavor. Ripens June 15 to July 1,

making a fine succession with the Dallas. Best adapted to sandy soil.

ROBISON—Vigorous grower, upright, productive, large, of good quality. A native of Texas. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently. Specially adapted to the dry climate of West Texas. June 1 to 15.

McDONALD—

This berry was originated in Collin county. It has proved to be by far the most valuable berry in that section. Berry growers in Johnson county are growing this berry in very large quantities and have considered it double the value of any other berry, until this season when the Chesnut berry was thoroughly tested. Our experiments with this berry have proved more than satisfactory, and we consider it a very valuable addition to our list of new fruits. We advise our customers to not hesitate to plant this berry in large quantities. Its shipping qualities are good, having been shipped as far north as Kansas City, arriving in good, marketable condition. We do not hesitate to say the McDonald and Chesnut berries are the most valuable shipping berries ever introduced.

The following is the description of the McDonald berry as given by the introducer, which was written two years ago :

Large, tender, juicy, of best quality. Earliest, hardiest, most vigorous and most productive of all berries here. This is a new berry, a cross between the blackberry and dewberry. It stands up like a blackberry and "tips" like a dewberry. It is incomparably more productive than any berry fruited here. One plant producing more fruit than a half dozen plants of any of the older sorts. Twenty quarts of fruit have been gathered from a single plant. Its bright green foliage is held through the hottest summers and is nearly or quite evergreen. Among its admirable qualities is its earliness; the fruit is ripe one week earlier than the Austin or any other good blackberry. Planters here, who have thoroughly tried this berry, would not exchange it for any other. It was discovered in this county near Wylie, Texas. We introduce it with confidence that it will prove a valuable acquisition.

Price 50 cents dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ENGLISH HYBRID—A very early berry, ripens ten days before the Dallas, vine strong, upright grower. One of the best fruiting berries.

Price, \$3.00 per hundred.

Dewberries.

The dewberry is a native of most parts of Texas and is well known. It is greatly improved in size and quality by cultivation. On account of its earliness it is a very valuable fruit. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the rows. As they are inclined to run on the ground be sure to keep the vines laid back in the row so that they will not be broken in cultivating them.

Price 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred.

AUSTIN—or (Mayes'). This is the best dewberry grown in the Southwest. Very large, prolific, late introduction, fine quality, good grower, most valuable.

We give herewith the descriptions and prices of two new berries which we have recently added to our list of new fruits—the Chesnut Dewberry and the McDonald Blackberry.

The McDonald berry was originated in Collin county, and has been thoroughly tested by the berry growers of that part of the state. Its earliness in ripening, its hardiness in growth, and its durability in shipping, have made it the past two years the most noted berry in cultivation. However, we have recently secured a new dewberry that proves to be much superior to the McDonald in most all of its characteristics. This berry has been originated by J. T. Chesnut, of Johnson county, who has conveyed to us the sole right to introduce it for commercial purposes.

We have received a large number of testimonials concerning the superior merits of this berry, but space does not permit us recording them all. We give only a few which are self explanatory.

The Chesnut Dewberry.

Price per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$3.50;

per 1,000, \$2.00.

This berry was originated on the farm of Mr. J. T. Chesnut neare Keene, Johnson county, Texas, and possesses the most wonderful combination of merits of any berry we know. It is extremely hardy, exceedingly productive, ripens earlier than any other berry, and has a better flavor than any other berry of its nature. It ripens two to four weeks ahead of the Dallas, ten days ahead of the Austin dewberry and three to five days ahead of the McDonald. When we visited the berry patch of Mr. Chesnut on May 5 of this year, we found his vines literally loaded with ripe berries. He informed us that the first of these berries were marketed on May 3. We were also informed that the first ripe berries gathered from the vines was on April 16.

The following is the full description of the berry as given by Mr. Chestnut, which will be of value to anyone interested in berry culture:

KEENE, TEXAS, May 10.

To whom it may concern:

This new dewberry has been fruiting on my place for four years. By common consent of all it is called "The Chesnut Dewberry."

I have never seen a berry having so many good qualities as this one. It is a few weeks in advance of the Austin dewberry and a few days earlier than the McDonald blackberry. Its flavor is excellent, being amply sweet; it is very prolific and an excellent shipper. I have shipped the berries 800 miles, reaching their destination in good condition. They remain on the vine longer after ripening and will stand greater amount of rain than any other berry on the market. It may rain two or three days with but very little injury to the ripe berries. They are a wonder to all who have seen them growing, as you will see from testimonials. The seed are very small for a dewberry, and the berries are very black in appearance, and when ripe on the vines look like a solid mat of berries. The briers are less trouble than other varieties. The pickers all want to pick the Chesnut berry first. To sum up all in a few words there is in this berry every quality that goes to make up a leading berry.

Those who want to plant these berries should get their orders in early.

Send orders to J. W. Tacket & Sons, of the Western Home Nursery; Weatherford, Texas. Resp't'y,

J. T. CHESNUT.

Keene, Texas, May 17, 1904.

I am free to say that your new dewberry is the finest I have ever seen. It is the most prolific berry I ever saw. It is firm and I am confident will keep well in shipping. The new Chesnut berry surpasses all in flavor. Yours with best wishes, T. L. STEVENSON,

Bus. M'g'r Keene Industrial Academy.

Whitesboro, Texas, May 15, 1904.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. T. Chesnut, and know him to be a reliable man. The Chesnut berry is two weeks earlier than McDonald. They have fine flavor, are firm enough to ship; good yield, and I can cheerfully recommend them to all berry growers.

J. W. KIRKPATRICK, M'g'r Whitesboro Fruit Co.

(We consider Mr. Kirkpatrick's testimonial one of the best, as he was instrumental in introducing the McDonald berry, and is a brother to E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, who is president of the Texas Nursery Company.)

I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. J. T. Chesnut, the originator of the new Chesnut dewberry and saw the berries on the vine, and can say they were simply matted so thick on the vine that they are much more easily gathered than any I have ever seen. As compared with the Austin dewberry it has decidedly four points of excellence above that Famous berry, namely: (1) It is much sweeter. (2) Is at least two weeks earlier. (3) It is a better shipper. (4) The seed are very much smaller.

ELISHA TAYLOR.

Keene, Texas, May 15, 1904.

It was my privilege to visit the dewberry patch of Mr. Chesnut, and a more beautiful I don't remember of seeing. The vines were perfectly loaded with large and well filled berries, in fact the most beautiful berries I ever saw.

ELDER W. W. EASTMAN.

Cleburne, Texas, May 12, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I have examined and eaten the Chesnut dewberry and find them to be a very superior berry; not too sweet nor too sour. I find also it is a firm berry, and would be a good shipper, carry a long distance in transit. I think they are the coming berry for dealers, growers, shippers and producers to handle.

Yours resp't'y,

T O WAYLAND,

Of firm of Wayland & Allen, Com. Dealers, Shippers.

Keene, Texas, May 10, 1904.

Hearing of Mr. Chesnut's famous dewberry I went to his patch for a personal inspection of same. I found the vines loaded with the "black beauties" as I have never seen before, and as to their sweetness they far surpass any dewberry or blackberry I have ever tasted. After eating some of this berry and then some of the Austin dewberries immediately following, the latter

seemed sour and unpalatable. This berry is about two weeks earlier than the Austin dewberry and a little earlier than the McDonald blackberry. It is extremely prolific, of fine flavor, and very early, and hence cannot help proving a great favorite in its line.

Eld. W. A. McCutcheon.

Keene, Texas, May 10, 1904.

To whom it may concern:

I have lately tried the new variety of dewberries which Mr. J. T. Chesnut of this place has developed and can freely say it is the best berry of the kind I have ever eaten. Besides being large and plump, it has an excellent flavor, sweeter than the other varieties. The fact that some of them were kept in perfectly good condition for forty-eight hours in my house before they were eaten shows that they will be good shippers.

C. N. Woodward,
Editor Southwestern Union Record

Keene, Texas, May 18, 1904.

This is to certify that I have just purchased some of the "Chesnut dewberries," and for firmness and sweetness I consider them far superior to any variety I have ever seen or tasted. For shipping purposes I foretell a "leader" for them. To those anticipating planting dewberries I can heartily recommend the "Chesnut" variety.

C. P. Haskell,
Bus. M'g'r Keene Sanitarium.

Keene, Texas, May 17, 1904.

On May 15, I visited Mr. Chesnut's place and saw his dewberries growing on the same ground with the Austin dewberry. The "Chesnut" berry is much sweeter and firmer than the Austin berry. Next morning at breakfast each member of of our school family was served with two dishes of dewberries—one Austin the other Chesnut. The difference in flavor was very pronounced.

C. B. Hughes,
Principal Keene Industrial Academy.

Raspberries.

As a rule this berry has not been very successful in this locality. However, we have succeeded in securing two varieties which we can safely recommend. They should be planted on good rich land where there is quite a lot of moisture

Plant in rows 6 feet apart 4 feet in rows.

BLACK CAP—Medium size berries, good quality.
50c per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred.

NEW CARDINAL—Berries large, color red, fine

quality. On account of its extreme hardiness and attractiveness, it is greatly adapted to the South. Some seasons where sorghum and Kaffir corn wilted for want of moisture, New Cardinal was seemingly not effected, ripening an immense crop of berries and making from six to twelve strong tips to the vine. Those who have grown New Cardinal claim it the most valuable acquisition in the berry line. This is, indeed, a wonderful berry and should be planted extensively. Parties who have long desired to grow raspberries, but who have failed on account of not being able to secure a variety that would stand the dry climate of the southwest, will be greatly pleased with this berry, and will find in it all the hardy bearing qualities of this fruit in the old states, and at the same time will find that it possesses those rare qualities that enable it to withstand the severest drouths common to the Southwest. Don't fail to plant some of the New Cardinal.

Price 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

Strawberries.

Strawberries are a very profitable fruit and can be successfully grown when the proper attention is given them. They should be planted in good, moist soil, mulched in the summer and should be irrigated in dry weather. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, 1 1-2 feet in the row. They are very valuable as a market fruit.

We have several varieties, but the Lady Thompson is the most valuable and should be planted in preference to any other variety.

Price 25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand.

Gooseberries, Currants

These are among the uncertain fruits of the Southwest. They can be grown with limited success in good moist soil and partially shady places.

Price 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Shade Trees.

Every home should have shade trees about it. They add to the pleasantness of a home as well as to make it beautiful and attractive.

Plant good varieties and care for them well, and plenty of nice shade will be the result.

Plant trees 20 to 25 feet apart on the sidewalk; 25 to 30 feet apart in yard or park. When the land is not very rich, dig a large and deep hole and fill with good rich soil.

Prices :

	Each	Per 12
4 to 6 feet	.20	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet	.25	2.50
8 to 12 feet	.40	4.50

ELM—(White). Healthy, quick grower, long lived leaf large. A desirable shade tree in every way.

MAPLE (Soft or Silver). One of the best, a favorite, a very rapid grower, makes well formed tree and plenty of shade, limbs beautiful scarlet in winter.

SYCAMORE---One of the most popular shade trees grown. Tree vigorous, quick grower, long lived, large leaves, very hardy, free from disease, very handsome, is planted very extensively in large cities.

BLACK LOCUST—splendid tree for dry climate. On account of its growing so rapidly, it should be grown very extensively in prairie countries for fence posts, etc.

For the benefit of those who wish to plant the Black Locust in large quantities, around their farms and plantations, we will furnish stock well suited for that purpose, as follows: 1 to 2 feet. \$6.00 per thousand; 2 to 4 feet, \$10.00 per thousand.

LOMBARDY POPLAR---Hardy, upright grower, ornamental, easy to transplant, a handsome avenue tree.

BOX ELDER---Very hardy, rapid grower, good shade, good for park.

UMBRELLA CHINA---A Handsome, uniform top round, umbrella shape, a very pretty yard tree, a little delicate.

COTTONWOOD---A well known forest tree, very rapid grower, very hardy. Does best on low, moist land.

CAROLINA POPLAR---Very hardy, good grower, leaves large, fine shade, greatly resembles the Cottonwood, but is a more desirable tree.

One of the very best trees for this climate.

CATALPA—A fine tree for sidewalks, leaves very large, heart shaped, long lived, very beautiful when covered with its beautiful white blossoms.

Hedge Plants.

Prices :

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100
6 to 12 inches	.05	\$ 50	\$2.50
1 to 2 feet	.08	90	4.00
2 to 3 feet	.10	1.00	5.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVIT—The most popular hedge plant grown. It is used very extensively for screening and hedging purposes around yards and lawns. It is fine, however, for single specimens. An evergreen.

For hedge plant 18 inches apart.

Evergreens.

Prices :

	Each	Per 12
6 to 12 inches	.25	\$2.50
12 to 18 inches	.50	5.00

Prieess on larger sizes made known on applicatfon.

ARBOR VITÆ, CHINESE—Dark green, vigorous, hardy, desireable.

RED CEDAR—One of the best evergreens, hardy, good grower.

ARBOR VITÆ, COMPACTA—Resembles Chinese, very compact.

ROSEDALE HYBRID—A true hybrid of the Golden Arbor Vitae and the Retinospora. Resembles the Golden Arbor Vitae in shape and the Retinospora in texture and color, except it has a soft touch. Well adapted to the Texas climate.

TREE BOX—A splendid, perfectly hardy evergreen shrub, excellent for cemetery planting and for ornamental screen and hedging.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of evergreens and flowering trees. Succeeds throughout Texas and the Indian Territory, as well as in other Southern States.

Flowering Shrubs.

Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ALTHEA—Upright, double flowers, blooms in mid-

summer, a beautiful yard shrub, hardy, pink and white.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Splendid summer bloomer, grow to be large shrubs, hardy. Have crimson, imperial pink and white.

LILAC—A large cluster of small flowers, quite fragrant. We have both purple and white.

PYRUS JAPONICA—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring. In full bloom before leaves come out. Splendid for specimen.

POMEGRANATE—Double scarlet and double white large, wax-like, beautiful flowers, half hardy in North Texas, hardy in South Texas.

MOCK ORANGE—Blooms early, very pretty white flower, profuse, sweet, hardy.

BRIDAL WREATH—Large round clusters of pure white double flowers that nearly cover the plant, blooms in very early spring. A most desirable yard shrub.

SNOWBALL—Large white bloom, early, a little delicate. A favorite where it succeeds well.

Hardy Climbing Plants

In many instances hardy climbing vines add as much to the beauty of a home as do shade trees and other ornamentals. By letting them cover old fences, stumps, etc., about the home, make them objects of living beauty.

Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

AMPELOPSIS—A rapid grower and good climber, with beautiful green foliage. When trained on a building it should be fastened to the wall to keep the wind from tearing the vines down.

HONEYSUCKLE—The best and most popular of all running vines. It has all the qualities to recommend it. Beautiful foliage, beautiful lovely flowers, ever-blooming habit and evergreen leaves. A good grower, covers porch or trellis very rapidly.

WISTERIA—Very handsome, rapid grower, produces an abundance of large clusters of beautiful flowers, very hardy.

Roses.

Set roses in good rich soil, cut back all the top, leaving only three or four inches above the ground, keep all bloom buds pulled off the first year; by so doing, much better growth will be made. Mulch in early winter with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. Keep well cultivated in the summer.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Large two-year-old vines 35 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen.

White and Blush.

BRIDE—Strong, healthy, large, double, fine bud, delicate carmine blush.

THE QUEEN—Pure white, sweet and fragrant, petals are thick, makes fine buds on long stems, good growers.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Pure snow white fragrant, fine buds and flowers on long stems, profuse, strong grower, the finest of all white roses.

WHITE COCHET—Identical in shape and habit with that splendid pink rose, Moman Cochet, except the color is white, changing to blush.

Buff and Yellow.

MADAM WELCHE—A fine, rich fragrant; cream, salmon center.

PERLE DES JARDINS—A fine, rich yellow, flowers, very durable and fragrant; pretty bud.

ETOILE DE LION—Rich yellow, full fragrant, pretty, profuse all summer, during hottest weather, good grower.

Pink.

CATHERINE MERMOT—Vigorous, large, full, bright, flesh color, very sweet, long, handsome buds.

LA FRANCE—Strong, upright, very large, full, delicate pink, sweet, profuse, among the prettiest pink roses.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—Habit of plant, shape and size of flower similar to that of LA FRANCE, but more profuse and of deeper pink.

FRANCESKA KRUGER—Fine rich pink, creamy

toward center, slightly penciled with deeper pink on outer petals, hardy plant.

HERMOSA---Clear, handsome pink, profuse, double, cupped.

MOMAN COCHET---Pink shaded with salmon, profuse, fine bud and flowers, strong grower, a very superior rose, one of the best for out door planting.

Scarlet and Crimson.

AMERICAN BEAUTY---Rich crimson, one of the very finest roses grown.

METEOR---Large, clear, rich, dark crimson, profuse, strong grower, full.

PAPA GONTIER---Very handsome in bud, dark crimson.

LOUISE PHILIPPE---Rich, red, velvety crimson free and beautiful, hardy grower.

Hardy Climbers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER---One of the finest climbers. magnificent trusses of deep crimson flowers, makes a fine show as a climber and profuse bloomer, the most hardy rose grown in Texas, blooms in late spring and early summer. 25 cents each.

CLIMBING METEOR---A deep crimson climber. constant in flower, hardy. 35 cents each.

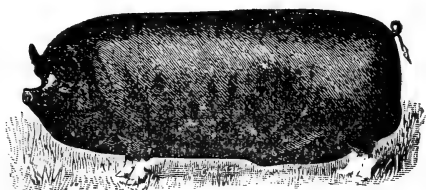
CLIMBING WOOTEN---Strong grower, bright red, a fine climbing rose. 35 cents each.

Table of the number of trees, plants, etc. required to set an acre at the different distances.

	No. of feet each way	No of rows required	No. of Trees required
For Trees	15	15	225
	18	12	144
	20	11	121
	24	9	81
	25	9	81
	30	8	64
For Plants, Vines, etc }	2x3	106-1	7526
	3x3	71	5061
	4x4	53	2809
	4x6	53-36	1908
	4x8	53-27	1431
	6x8	36-27	972
	8x8	27-27	629
	8x10	27-22	594
	8x12	27-18	486
	10x10	22-22	484
	10x12	22-18	396
	12x12	18-18	325
	12x15	18-15	270

NOTICE. As a basis for the above calculations we consider 70 yards square as an acre, which exceeds an acre just a little. The calculations are made leaving no margin around the sides for a fence, except where the rows fail to come out evenly. If you have only one acre of land and expect to fence it you will have to reduce the number one row on each of two sides, except where they are set 25x24.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS



We have, in connection with our Nursery, a small stock of the fine Big Bone English Berkshire hogs, for sale to those who wish to purchase something fine. We have been at quite an expense to obtain the best that can be had. We think the Big Bone English Berkshire is the best all-round hog for the Texas farmer for the following reasons:

They are less liable to disease.

The sows are more prolific, bring more pigs at a time.

Pigs are stronger at birth, less liable to die or be overlayed, and the sows are less liable to die in bringing forth the pigs.

The Berkshire is more industrious than most breeds, is a better grazer and can be made a fine hog with but little corn. Corn-raised meat is dear meat for the Texas farmer.

Give the English Berkshire plenty of green pasture and water and he will take care of himself with but a small amount of corn to finish him as a porker.

With proper care the Big Bone English Berkshire can be made to weigh from three to four hundred pounds at one year old.

The English Berkshire took thirteen of the eighteen prizes at the Dallas Fair in 1905, and the sweepstakes prize as the best of all breeds.

If you wish to purchase first-class Berkshire hogs write to us or come and see our hogs.



Please use this Order Sheet in making out your order.

WESTERN HOME NURSERY

Weatherford, Texas.

J. W. Tackett & Sons: *Date*_____

*For amount enclosed \$_____ Please send
me by _____ the following
Express or Freight
bill of Nursery Stock.*

Name _____

Place _____

County _____ State _____

Postoffice_____

Peaches—Standard	ft	
Peaches—Special	ft	
Apples—Standard	ft	
Apples—Special	ft	
Pears—Standard	ft	
Plums—Standard	ft	
Plums—Special	ft	
Cherries	ft	
Apricots	ft	
Almonds	ft	
Shade Trees	ft	
Quinces	ft	
Figs	ft	
Mulberries	ft	
Persimmons	ft	
Grapes		
Gooseberries		
Currants		
Blackberries		
Raspberries		
Dewberries		
Strawberries		
Evergreens		
Flowering Shrubs		
Roses		
Honeysuckle		
Wisteria		
Collection No		
Total amount		

No. PEACHES--ST'D	NO. APPLES--LTD	NO. PLUMS--SP'L
Victor	Red June	McCartney
Sneed	Early Harvest	America
Alexander	Red Astrachan	Bartlett
Triumph	M'd's Blush	Doris
M. Ross	Sum. Queen	Gold
Gov. Hogg	Horse	Shiro
St. John	Buckingham	Eagle
Foster	Bell Flower	Normand
Fam. Favorite	Mo. Pippin	Gonzales
Thurber	Transparent	
Gen. Lee	Romanite	CHERRIES
Stump	Ben Davis	
Great E	Ark. Black	E'y Richmond
Elberta	M. B. Twig	Eng. Morrello
Jackson	Wine Sap	
Mixon Cling	Gravenstein	APRICOT
Globe	Shockley	
Chinese Cling	Jonathan	Budd
White English	Delicious	Moore's Park
Heath Cling	Mrs. Bryan	Cluster
Wonderful	Champion	Early Royal
Reed	Bismarck	Alexis
Salway	Bl'k Ben Davis	
Crosby	Hubbard	MISCELLANEOUS
Henrietta	Gano	
Nix October	Texas Red	Fig
Garfield		Quince
Stinson Oct.	CRAB APPLES	Mulberries
		Persimmons
PEACHES--SP'L	Red Siberian	Almonds
	Whitney	Gooseberries.
Arp Beauty		Currants
Slappy	PEARS	
Dewey		GRAPES
Carmen	Wilder	
Guinn	Sugar	Delaware
Chilow	Le Conte	Moore's Early
Almena Hart	Bartlett	Ive's
Cloud's Cling	Garber	Concord
Baucom	Kieffer	Goethe
Barnes	Alamo	Herbermont
Bell's October		Niagara
	DWARF PEAR	Brighton
		Black Spanish
	Howell	Linley
	Duchess	Champion
		Texas Queen
	PLUMS--ST'D	BLACKBERRIES
		Dallas
	Wild Goose	McDonald
	Abundance	Eng. Hybrid
	Burbank	DEWBERRIES
	Wickson	
	Golden Beauty	Austin
	Irby Sept.	Chesnut

A Good Wash.

Where it is at all convenient a good wash may be prepared for the protection of trees from insects and rabbits by boiling tobacco to a strong ooze, add one-fourth pound of ground sulphur, a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid and one-half pound of lye soap to a gallon of ooze. Add lime until it becomes the thickness of butter milk. Apply with a brush in November and January to prevent destruction by the rabbits, and in March to protect them from worms.

To Kill Red Ants.

Take about one quart of dirt out of the entrance of the bed, pour about one-half a tea cup full of "High Life" (bisulphide carbon) in the hole, place the dirt back quickly, so as to prevent evaporation. It may be necessary to make the second application in about two weeks to destroy them entirely.

To Protect From Rabbits.

Immediately after setting trees it is very necessary to protect them from rabbits, where they are exposed to rabbits. This can easily be done by wrapping the bodies of the trees with rags, straw or stalks. A very cheap, simple and quick means may be employed by securing a piece of beef liver and greasing the bodies of the trees. Where beef liver is not accessible, a simple remedy may be fixed by making a mushy preparation of sulphur and grease and greasing the bodies of the trees.

We advise the use of these recipes extensively, especially the protection from rabbits. But should you neglect these directions and fail, don't blame us with your failure, or ask us to make them good. People too frequently neglect their orchards and then blame the nurserymen for the failure.

